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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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secure which we have added a Condenser capable

of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled

water a day, and are now in a position to compete

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Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

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For Coast Ports, Waters are packed and

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for any other purpose than that of Containing

Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used

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PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected

Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant

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A table-spoonful (more or less according to

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water forms a delicious beverage. The addition

of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant

results.

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RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,

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For imparting a delicious flavour to

AERATED WATER,

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for

MONTSEKAT FRUIT JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

GOVERNOR Kintore and his Countess attended the Masonic ball at Broken Hill, and are said to have struck people as being very indifferent dancers. In the third figure of the Lancers the Earl wished to know if the prevailing feature was "women in the middle." The Countess was so paralytically *delighted* that it is predicted with some confidence that the shears will be at work on all the ladies' dresses before the next Broken Hill ball.

SOME of the exalted church dignitaries of Austria are in receipt of emoluments which are surprisingly large. The Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Archbishop of Gran, receives £80,000 annually; the Cardinal Archbishop of Olmutz receives £40,000; the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague receives £35,000 and the Archbishop of Erlau receives £20,000 every year. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna is comparatively poor, for he only receives £6,000 a year.

THE *N. C. Daily News* hears that a contract, amounting to nearly £18,000, has been signed between the Pootung Dock Company and Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., for the reconstruction of the collapsed upper Wharf and Bund and the strengthening of the lower Bund. Part of the arrangement is that the Dock Co. shall at once commence another lawsuit to settle the question of liability, while Messrs. Farnham & Co. will institute a cross action for damages.

SAYS an American writer—"There are in the East End of London nearly one million people, 10 per cent of whom never know what it is to have enough to eat or have a regular home to live in. There are over two hundred thousand people in families of which the head never earns more than \$5 a week. When the rent is deducted from the earnings there is not enough left to buy any but the most wretched food, such as would excite indignation if it were offered to convicts here."

THE cricket match between the team selected to do battle with the Shanghai C. C. and the "Stay Behinds" was played this afternoon, and was still in progress when "we went to press." The "Stay Behinds" scored 115 in the first innings, Capt. Davidson, R.E., (31) and Bauff (24 not out) alone making any show. The Shanghai team had scored over 130 for four wickets when our report left, E. J. Coxon and F. Maitland making a brilliant stand. A full report will appear in our next issue.

A MOST scandalous business is reported in connection with the will of the late Chief Justice Stowell, in Melbourne. The story is that law-makers ought to be law-breakers. Stowell's people had the impudence to visit the Master in civility, and offer to pay duty on an estate of £14,000. "Oh, come," said the Master, "this is all humbug, you know. Judge Stowell sold his New Estate for £10,000 in the time of the land boom." Then it transpired that, to save duty, Stowell had, two months before his death, made over £30,000 to a brother Judge and some others. The Master in Equity, however, made them pay duty on an estate of £48,000.

THE Supreme Court of the United States thus defines a gambling contract:—A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is valid, even though the seller has not the goods, nor any other means of getting them than to go into the market and buy them. But such a contract is only valid where the parties really intend and agree that the goods are to be delivered by the seller, and the price paid by the buyer. If, under the guise of such a contract, the real intent is merely to speculate, in the rise and fall of prices, and the goods are not to be delivered, but one party is to pay the price and the difference between the contract price and the market price of the goods at the date fixed for executing the contract, then the whole transaction constitutes nothing more than a wager, and is null and void under the statute.

THE following are some of the most noted suicides in history:—Cato stabbed himself rather than live under the despotic reign of Caesar; Themistocles poisoned himself rather than lead the Persians against his countrymen; Zeno, when ninety-eight, hanged himself because he put his finger out of joint, and Hannibal and Mithridates poisoned themselves to escape being taken prisoner. When we search Scripture we find that Saul, rather than fall into the hands of the Philistines, commanded his armor-bearer to hold his sword that he might plunge upon it; Samson, for the sake of the revenge upon his enemies, pulled down the house in which they were revelling and "died with them"; and Judas Iscariot, after selling the Savior for thirty pieces of silver, was overcome by remorse "and went and hanged himself."

Few ladies who "follow the fashions," or who are in the vanguard of one fashion periodical, poured out from the press every month and every week, have (says a writer in the *Standard*) any idea of the extreme simplicity of the patterns of female attire which were in vogue fifty and even forty years ago. It is sufficient to say that the bodice and the skirt of the dress were generally in one piece; that the gown fastened by hooks and eyes behind; that the skirts were never "draped" and that their sole ornamentation was nothing but flounces. The only practical way in which a lady could show that she was in full dress was to show a trimmed dress and to bare her arms. More over, bodices were, when made low, universally cut horizontally instead of on a bias, and the female novelists of the last generation found unflattering material of fun in depicting the torments of growing girls at evening parties in their endeavors to prevent their low-necked frocks from slipping off their shoulders. When a lady went to court she gloried herself with a train, a tall "panache" of plumes, and as many diamonds as fortune had favored her with; whereas the cut of her gown did not materially differ from that of the school girl's low-necked muslin frock.

Now that the Governor has come back the Legislative Council will be getting ready to sit again, and we suppose the Estimates for 1890 will have some little attention. We should like some outspoken unofficial member to just suggest the abolition of a few highly-paid offices which will in due course appear therein, unless some very valid reason to the contrary can be shown. For instance it is abundantly evident that no Superintendent of the Gaol, at a salary of over four thousand dollars a year, is required, since the gorgeously-salaried officer who at present is supposed to be performing those duties can find leisure to be Police Adjutant and Paymaster to the Army Land department when not on his lengthy journeys to and from his Peak residence. If one Magistrate is so superhumanly energetic as to efficiently act as Coroner, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and Colonial Treasurer, also, his junior colleague might very reasonably be offered the Gaol Superintendency, at another \$100 a month, for the sake of having a magistrate where he could always be found. The Harbour-Master, too, has apparently managed to get through his work for a long time without any assistant—wipe the Assistant Harbour Master off the Estimates. And we fail to see the necessity for two Marine Surveyors. The Assistant Marine Surveyor is a comparatively healthy, after a year's unpaid labor, give him a substantive appointment and wipe the Assistant Surveyor off the abolition of the post of Secretary to the Law Revision Committee would save another \$1,000 or so a year. It is worth thinking over, both as unofficial gentlemen.

A CHINAMAN was charged at the Police Court to-day with rape. It was heard in camera. The *China Mail* subscriber has mislaid a lot of interesting Sunday reading.

MISS FORTESCUE, the actress who got £10,000 damages from Lord Cairns for breach of promise, is reported "to have just screwed £1,000 (on similar grounds) out of Mr. Laurence Henry St. Paul Moore. It is evident, therefore, that the breach of Miss Fortescue's affections, the tramping on her vir in susceptibility, is a luxurious pastime that will soon be within the reach of even the humblest.

THE rush of European laborers to Brazil, which began immediately after the abolition of slavery by Dom Pedro, is still maintained in such proportions as to command the serious consideration of statesmen and social economists in the countries affected. All this state of affairs was, of course, started by the abolition of slavery, and has been fostered and stimulated by Government appropriations "for encouraging immigration," amounting this year to some \$5,000,000.

At the police court in Ryde, New South Wales, the other day, one man proceeded against another for assault. The complainant said that the other man had knocked him down and sat on him, and that the assault was quite unprovoked. "Are you sure you gave no provocation?" asked the Bench. "Did you call him any names?" To which the startled reply was: "I called him a cow—a twopenny halfpenny thing—and a low swine, which he is." Verdict for defendant in one act.

PROFESSOR JENKS, the new Professor of Law at Melbourne University, a nice, amiable man, crying "There's nothing in it," was asked by a student, "What's the other day, on 'The Future of Law'?" Of course, comments the *Sydney Bulletin* critic, it was a denunciation of the infernal Moloch. JAMES SMITH, in his book, "Melbourne to Melbourne," writes that a citizen of Italy can buy the whole Civil Law of his nation for 1s. 3d. Why is it not so with us? Simply because law exists for the blood-sucking lawyers, and not for the public. As soon as ever a man protests against the swindle, he is, of course, a Communist, Socialist, and Nihilist; nevertheless, the law exists for the law arises not so much from the working population as from the merchant and trader.

ONE of Lord Fife's divorce sisters is married to a London stockbroker, while yet another of the divorce ladies has returned to the paths of respectability as the wife of a medical man. The children of these marriages will, in the usual course of nature, call *Uncle* and *Aunt* on their first cousins, and this filtering of "royal blood" into the middle classes must eventually knock a hole in the majestic which doth hedge a king, and so prepare the tradition-haunted minds of the bourgeoisie for the coming overthrow of hereditary monarchy. Her Gracious may, however, upset these calculations by making the doctor and stockbroker aforesaid into dukes, for the old lady is a perfect whale in the art of bolstering up the blessed Throne. Quick thinking doesn't run in the Guelph family, but the fact will slowly dawn upon the Regent that she should have hitched Louis of Wales to a common serene German with no plain misters hanging off to him. Then she may arrange to ennobel Fife's brother-in-law and shove 'em into the Liffey. Fancy the prayers of a nation going up for a stockbroker!

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. White, Acting Puisne Judge.)

BRANDT v. GRIMBLE.

The hearing of this case was resumed to-day. Mr. Webster defended. The defendant was called. He said:—I paid short to Mr. Brandt \$2,000 as set-off against the Banks and 100 Sugars which he had bought from me, and which Mr. Gubby told me would very likely not be cleared at the end of the month. He had taken 50 Sugars for the end of August. Mr. Gubby came towards the end of the month, and told me that Brandt wanted me to carry them over till the end of September. I said I was very sorry, but I could not. Later on I saw Brandt, and told him the same. He asked me not to press him till settlement day, and I promised not to, but said the shares must be sold in a day or two. He seemed very dissatisfied, saying that Gubby had promised to carry them over. They were not cleared at the end of the month, and I at once tried to sell them. I sold them on the 4th at once, tried to sell them on the 11th, but could not get a sale. I charged 7 per cent on the value—\$14,000.

By Mr. Brandt:—You told me that Mr. Gubby had promised I should carry them over, but I said I had been sick for nearly a fortnight, and had not seen him. He could not have authorized him. You seemed dissatisfied. I did not understand you to say that I might sell the shares, or do what I liked with them, and charge you with the difference on settling-day. I thought you might perhaps take them up. There may have been a sale at 260 the day before I sold; a man might have been lucky enough to get a sale, but it would not make a market rate. I kept the \$3,000 back because Gubby told me you would probably not take up the Banks and Sugars, and I calculated that that would leave me about \$1,300. I don't recollect your saying that the shares were bound to go down, and that I should sell soon. My own impression was that they would go up. I did not tell you I had sold 200 Sugars. I never had so many. I may have said that the Bank forced me to sell; in a certain way I was compelled, because I had not sufficient margin. The Bank did not come and say "sell these shares," but they put pressure on me. I might have sold in any case.

Mr. Webster, in concluding the defendant's case, said that the testimony reduced to whether or not the defendant had a right to hold over the shares for the benefit and with the consent of the plaintiff and whether the sum of \$194 was properly deducted from the plaintiff's shares. The plaintiff certainly bought the shares, through Toeg and Gubby, who afterwards gave defendant to understand that they would not be taken up, and asked him on plaintiff's behalf to carry them on to the end of September. But, as Mr. Grimble had stated in evidence, when he heard this, after having been told that the shares were to be sold, he immediately telegraphed to Toeg and Gubby, and told them to hold them until settlement day, and that day he sold them. Mr. Toeg and Gubby, who afterwards gave defendant to understand that they would not be taken up, and asked him on plaintiff's behalf to carry them on to the end of September. But, as Mr. Grimble had stated in evidence, when he heard this, after having been told that the shares were to be sold, he immediately telegraphed to Toeg and Gubby, and told them to hold them until settlement day, and that day he sold them. Mr. Toeg and Gubby, who afterwards gave defendant to understand that they would not be taken up, and asked him on plaintiff's behalf to carry them on to the end of September. But, as Mr. Grimble had stated in evidence, when he heard this, after having been told that the shares were to be sold, he immediately telegraphed to Toeg and Gubby, and told them to hold them until settlement day, and that day he sold them.

Mr. Brandt, in his own behalf, pointed out that Mr. Toeg, the defendant's own broker, had admitted that he (plaintiff) told Grimble to realise and charge the difference when he refused to carry the shares over to next month. There was no mention of carrying them over for a few days, and nothing to show in support of the

assertion. He (plaintiff) had some shares thrown on his hands by defaulters, and he easily sold them at 260 on settlement-day. Settlement-day was the recognised day for such sales, and he expected those 50 Sugars to be realised then. The case of Mr. Mooney, which had been referred to, was quite different. There was a formal agreement to carry the shares over a few days, and about the 27th August plaintiff distinctly gave the defendant notice that he did not intend to take up the shares. On the other hand the defendant said there was a practical agreement between him and the plaintiff that he should hold over the shares for a day or two and then sell them. There were only the two statements, and in setting up an agreement which was to do away with the usual custom the *onus probandi* lay with the defendant. There was no proof of the agreement. He therefore took the rate of the shares at 260. With regard to the \$194 charged by the defendant as having been paid on plaintiff's account to Toeg and Gubby, which the plaintiff denied having sanctioned, he must have had notice of it, and yet took no action in the matter. He must therefore be held to have agreed to the payment, and that amount would be set off. Judgment for \$392.65 and costs.

His lordship, in giving judgment, dealt with the amount in dispute as \$1,994, of which all but \$1,000 was admitted. There was evidence before him that about the 27th August plaintiff distinctly gave the defendant notice that he did not intend to take up the shares. On the other hand the defendant said there was a practical agreement between him and the plaintiff that he should hold over the shares for a day or two and then sell them. There were only the two statements, and in setting up an agreement which was to do away with the usual custom the *onus probandi* lay with the defendant. There was no proof of the agreement. He therefore took the rate of the shares at 260. With regard to the \$194 charged by the defendant as having been paid on plaintiff's account to Toeg and Gubby, which the plaintiff denied having sanctioned, he must have had notice of it, and yet took no action in the matter. He must therefore be held to have agreed to the payment, and that amount would be set off. Judgment for \$392.65 and costs.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Eleven criminals, all robbers, were beheaded at Soochow on the 13th September, and five more on the 16th.

A large number of disbanded Hunan "braves" have been sent to the Yunnan frontier and fortified themselves in the mountains of Kuangtung near the Hunan frontier in Lion Ching, some 700 li north of Canton. It is expected that military expedition will be necessary to turn them out of that.

The Southern History (a History from 420 to 589 A.D.) contains a record of an individual who bought his coffin when 30 years old, and did not have to use it until he had passed the age of 90—so ancient is the custom in China of keeping coffins in the house ready for use. The *Yih Wen Luh* recently contained an account of a tragic accident occasioned by this old custom.

The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, says the *Hu Pao*, has deferred to the wishes of the junkmen and others and closed the newly opened Likin Office at Shih-men, Kuangtung. On 12th September, Sun, Prefect of Kuangchow Fu, issued a four-character metrical proclamation, briefly, announcing that it has been closed and calling on the people to go about their business as before.

We heard yesterday from our correspondent at T'ungchow, says the *Shen Pao* of Sept. 22nd, that the railway from Lu-kow K'iao to Hankow will be commenced at once, and that it is likely that the iron necessary will be procured from Hwoh-luh Hien in Shanai. (Hwoh-luh is in Ch'eng-tung, in Chihli, so this is a mistake). It is said a memorial is in contemplation recommending the raising of funds by the sale of official rank.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Revenue are said to be still in consultation as to ways and means for the building of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's railway from Lu-kow K'iao, Peking, to Hankow. They are opposed to a loan, especially a foreign loan, and intend if possible to build the line with Government funds received from the various provinces. They hope to complete the line in eight years at a cost of 35,000,000 taels, spending something over Tls. 4,000,000 each year.

The *Shen Pao* gives an edict on the subject of the fire at the Temple of Heaven, which originated, it says, at the building called the Hall of Prayers for the Year, during a violent thunderstorm. The officers on watch are to be punished for their carelessness. The Emperor accepts the fire as an admonition from Heaven and is circumspect in conduct, and trusts that all the officials, his servants, will draw the same moral lesson from it. It is satisfactory to find that as yet no lesson against railways has been deduced from the accident.

A Russian traveller has obtained through the Russian Consul a passport from the Taotai at Tientsin, under which he proposes to proceed to Kwei-chow Ch'ing, Shanai, thence to K'owloon, and thence to K'ia-yü Kwan in Kansu (about Long-97 E.) and thence still further West to Li (or Kuldja, about Long 84 E.) He carries a rascal, in which he will enter any corrections that he desires to obtain the observations is obvious. A Japanese in Chinese dress has been seen in a cart with two mules bent on the exploration of the N.E. Provinces from the Amur to Shanai.

Outside the South Gate of the city of Wu-shih in the province of Kiangsu, beside the temple of Kwan-yin, is a boy's school. The schoolmaster being called away one day, his little pupils strayed into the temple, and saw there two large coffins. There were five or six boys, and one of them proposed that the rest should play a trick on the pedagogue by hiding in the coffins, of which this boy would fasten down the lids after they had got in. No sooner said than done, and the last child was hidden from view when the master returned. He was looking everywhere for the boys in great perplexity when some one said "Your boys are in the coffins." Now *yuh kuan*, the phrase employed, has two meanings "become mandarin" or "gone into coffins," although in writing, of course, the second character of each group is different. "Hardly that so soon," said the good old man, "I hope they will eventually attain to it but at present they have only begun the Odes and the Book of History." You are mistaking me," said the man, "I mean they are school-master with a star." "I saw them alive and well half an hour ago," said the man, thinking the hoax had lasted long enough, helped the schoolmaster to pull open the big coffins in the temple; but it was too late, for there lay the six little boys all dead of suffocation. The master at once fled from the district; and the parents of the victims, in their fury, went in pursuit of the other boy, who had caused the tragedy, and put him to death.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

Principles similar to these are put in practice toward natives of other regions, who trade in districts where they have no influential con-

nections. The petty pillagers of any region are thoroughly organised, like the members of any other profession, and are under the control of the "chief-catcher" department of the district magistrate's yamen. There is thus in China a peculiar pertinency in the saying "set a thief to catch a thief," for there is literally no other thief-capturing machinery. An acquaintance of the writer who was a native of a district in the east end of a province, was driven by famine and at length succeeded in getting into a small but profitable business. One day, at a fair, he entered a cash-shop, where he inadvertently laid down a string of cash, which at once disappeared as if it had evaporated. As the amount was to him a large one (about half a dollar) he was much distressed, and came to the writer to ask if something could not be done to recover his money. Now it is a dictum of the learned, as we have already mentioned, that in the good days of Yao and Shun whatever was lost was at once restored to its owner. But in present times are quite otherwise. Nothing is more difficult than to get back lost articles, although the owner and the individual who has found them are perfectly well known. "A monkey's hand drops no dates," and "meat-balls thrown to a dog never return." Nothing will avail but personal influence, and a great deal of complimentary language, in which the observation that "within the four seas strong friends are impossible" is judiciously intermingled with a certain amount of brass cash by way of testifying to the "harmony" existing between the owner and the finder. On this occasion a school-teacher, whose home was in the village where the fair was held, was commissioned to adjust the matter. This he did by seeking out the head petty-thief (one of his own cousins) and mentioning to him that the man who had been robbed was not so suitable a victim as had been supposed, as he was a friend of the foreigner, who was not to be trifled with. The head petty-thief assured his cousin that the affair was a mistake; the "thief-guild" did not know that the man was so respectably connected, for had they known it, he would not have been disturbed. The next day the money was returned, with the exception of a small sum for incidental expenses, and orders were issued to the thief-guild to let this man alone in future. Other similar instances have occurred in our experience, and in each case with the same result. It is invariably a "mistake"; it was not discovered that the person was one of our friends; it shall not happen again; and the property is always restored, less the small amount for commission.

The instinctive dislike of the Chinese toward strangers is exhibited in their behaviour toward natives of other provinces who settle in large numbers in great commercial centres. In this case it is not poverty which makes the immigrant objectionable, for the traders from distant provinces are frequently men of great wealth, and they always establish powerful guilds of their own. Neither is rivalry the source of the dislike, for the interchange of products which is thus carried on is well recognised as a great benefit to both parties. The root of the matter is that the strangers are strangers. They are not like "us," and therefore, with an importance worthy of an ancient Greek, each party calls the other "barbarians." The people of Canton are recognised by those of the northern provinces to be distinctly superior to themselves in many particulars, such as mechanical skill and trading capacity. Yet natives of these provinces always call the Cantonese "southern barbarians." The men of the north who go to the south are in like manner stigmatised as "northern Tartars," which means barbarians. The Shanai men are the Jews of China and the most capable bankers in the empire, being strong, industrious, but they are everywhere ridiculed, and are designated by many appropriate names. In several of the most important provinces, a foreigner dressed in Chinese costume and travelling with the writer was repeatedly taken for a "Cantonese." A friend of the writer whose home was in Canton took her servants to Swatow on a visit. A servant belonging to the latter port came to his mistress, remarking that there was a man outside who looked something like a Chinese, and who wore Chinese dress, even to the *gown*, but he "could not talk a word of Chinese." Yet Swatow and Canton are situated in the same province. The dislike and contempt felt by the Chinese for outsiders in their own race is conspicuously manifested in the southern provinces in the treatment of the Hakkas—whose very name indicates that they are "stranger-families." The mutual animosities of these immigrants and of the natives of the south played an important part in the history of the great T'ai-ping rebellion, the leader of which was considered to be a Hakka. The Hakkas seem to have come from the north at a remote time, and all certain trace of their origin is lost. "These fellows," say the Cantonese, "do not know who their own ancestors were!"

An incidental but striking confirmation of the reality of the Chinese prejudice against those of their own race who happen to have been born elsewhere, is found in the fact often observed, that a man who visits another part of China for the first time is almost sure to be impressed with the evil qualities of the people. One of the most recent examples of this which we have met, was a fortune-teller, who had wandered widely and whose craft had not brought him into contact with the best classes anywhere. Being sent on an errand to one of the central provinces, this man came back with such an account of the depravity of the people (although he was not himself in any way a sufferer thereby) as might have suggested the tales of an Australian as to the condition of society in the palm days of Botany Bay. Even their language of reviling was, he said, of a startlingly depraved description. Something analogous to criticism of this sort may be occasionally seen in the remarks of natives of one province on the manners and other high qualities of the people of another province, the effect that the people of one particular province governed by these officers are of a peculiarly intractable disposition, constantly liable to violent outbreaks; it will therefore be necessary to allow the provincial officials large liberty of inflicting the death penalty in criminal cases of urgency without waiting for a reference to Peking. A few years since, the governors and governors-general of several different provinces made precisely the same representation on this subject, each claiming that his province should be an exception to the general rule.

Of the characteristic absence of public spirit in China we have already spoken at length. It is manifested in more ways than one can enumerate. The "public" is to a Chinese a mere legal fiction, while he and his interests are the only real facts. The man who having duly arranged the sweep so that it will cross a highway and make it impossible for carts to pass, while water is drawn, is an epitome of the Chinese spirit. So is the man who throws a spilling of dirty water on the dusty road, or who half fills a mud on a muddy road, or who holds out his palm in each case to the next traveller as though benefactors to their species such as himself ought to be rewarded at sight. An inn-keeper will not even fill up a deep hole at the entrance to his hostelry, though he has visible evidence that other inns, that are unprovided with mud-holes, will draw away his custom. Long lines of carts leave Chinese inns at a very early hour, travelling together for mutual protection. If a party of bandits is discreet enough to attack the last cart, and let the others escape, it is the testimony of these

who ought to know the facts, that the plundering will go on unhindered, unless the unlucky carrier happens to have some special connection with the others.

It is a proverb current in Western lands, that there is honour even among thieves. A similar code may prevail in China, for aught that we know, but it is subject to some peculiar variations, owing to the exigencies of Chinese judicial proceedings. Accounts published in the native papers, and as in a recent instance, in the *Peking Gazette*, show that it is a common proceeding on the part of the Chinese robbers, when one of their number has been wounded or is otherwise incapacitated from effective fight, to kill him, as the only way to make sure that he will not testify against the rest. In Western lands, it is thought to be an argument for favouring a scheme that it is evidently for the general good. Individuals are occasionally found who are inaccessible to appeals based upon this claim, but it must be a peculiar community in which the general level of public sentiment would allow to be thwarted a plan which could do no harm to public welfare, and which would do no harm to harm. Yet we know of a large portion of China, where the attempt to purchase ground for a native dispensary and hospital, to be under the control of the Chinese themselves, was entirely blocked by the *literati* of the place, apparently for no other reason than that the enterprise was promoted as well as suggested by foreigners. The same exemplification of the policy known to history as that of the "dog-in-the-manger" was recently met with in the famine relief.

On three several occasions the writer was waited upon by a deputation of headmen from various villages, setting forth the perishing condition of their several constituents, and humbly imploring the benevolent foreigner to visit their insignificant hamlets and administer water to fishes in a dry rut. On each of these occasions a cart was provided to escort the inspector, and on each occasion trouble arose as to the return trip of the cart. The difficulty seemed to be to decide who should pay for the conveyance of the nearly starved animal used to drag the cart, or perhaps how much was to be allowed for the use of the wretched beast itself or for the cart. On each of these occasions disputes lasting several hours took place. In one instance a lean horse much resembling a scare-crow was at last found to do compulsory duty, but in the other two villages after the inspection was over no vehicle was forthcoming, and in spite of repeated promises none ever did come forth, the foreigners being in each case allowed to make the best of their way home on foot to a distance of several miles. One of these villages had a population of several thousand persons, and the money involved could not have amounted to more than twenty-five cents. Besides this, there was the imminent danger of the village being set forth by an irate assistant in the distribution, that the whole village would be allowed to starve, as a penalty for the shabby treatment which the inspectors experienced. Yet considerations of this sort were

an evidence of a "vanity, lasciviousness and pride," and was looked upon as a great piece of presumption on the part of the wearer.

Another authority dwells upon the fact of affianced persons being allowed this honorable decoration, and cites it as an evidence of the high honor in which the estate of wedlock was then held, that those about to enter it might be so adorned.

But while finger-rings have figured conspicuously in the political, court, and ecclesiastical history of all times, it is their record as love-tokens and marriage emblems which lend the greatest interest to these pretty or priceless (as the case may be) baubles of mankind.

Traditions tell that the first of these mystic circles was invented by Prometheus and forged by Tubal Cain. An Arabian legend relates how King Solomon possessed a magic ring that he once upon a time dropped inadvertently into the sea, whereupon his wisdom immediately abated, so that for forty days he abstained from administering justice. At the end of that time the missing jewel was found in a fish and restored to the monarch, who straightway became once more exceedingly wise, and continued so until the end of his days.

THE HISTORY OF RING SUPERSTITIONS is notably rich. In most cases, where they were supposed to possess special significance and virtue these qualities abided in some particular stone or symbol or inscription. But "charm rings" were fabricated in various ways and of different substances, which were believed to establish their efficacy.

In Berkshire there was a popular superstition that a ring of a piece of communion silver was a sure cure for fits and convulsions. The same diseases were also cured by a ring formed of five silver six-pences, collected from as many bachelors, who must have been kept in ignorance of the purpose for which the contribution was levied, else its efficacy would be destroyed.

Rings fashioned from coffin-hinges were looked upon as a specific for cramps. And so on, through a long list of fables and illusions the ring has constantly been put forward as a remedy of preventive.

The "jinnal ring" was originally a love-token merely. Herrick writes of it:

Then sendest to me a true love knot, but I
Returned a ring of jinnal to reply.
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tie.

Later this became the ring of the espousal and was intended to typify community of interest, mutual forbearance, endless devotion and all the other attributes of the estate of matrimony in its most ideal perfection. The orthography changed slightly also, and it was written with a G.

One of these jinnal rings, supposed to belong to the time of Queen Elizabeth, was found at Horselydown, in Surrey. It is preserved in the British Museum collection, and has been described as follows:

THE JINNAL RING. The ring is formed of twin or double hoops which play within one another like the links of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex, and each is twisted once around, and surrounded by a hand issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve, rising somewhat above the circle and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist in each hoop is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops they immediately unite in one ring. On that hand of which the palm is uppermost is represented a heart, and as the hoops close the hands slide into contact. The whole device thus presents a triple emblem of love, fidelity and union—the whole being of fine gold and weighing two penny weights.

The writer saw in England a ring made like this described above. The gentleman who was wearing it on his little finger had originally given it to his sweetheart, who had died before their marriage had taken place. Her disconsolate lover afterward wore it on what little Gladys' ring-finger designated as the "old-maid" finger; but doubtless it was worn there because too small to fit anywhere else on the hand.

There is an old rhyme laid down somewhere which says of the language of rings: "If a man wants a wife, the ring must be worn upon the first finger of the left hand; if he is engaged it occupies the second finger; if married, he wears it upon the third; but if he has resolved upon celibacy, then he puts it upon his fourth or little finger."

This formula is also adapted for women, but it is carefully explained by the same authority that "widows are not subject to these rules."

A THUMB RING. There is a handsome widow in this city who certainly is not governed by any ring rule, ancient or modern, for she wears a wide, wrought-gold band tightly encircling the small thumb of her remarkably pretty hand. Naturally it attracts much notice and is not infrequently a subject of comment. One night at a supper party one man's curiosity respecting it because "one too many" for his politeness, and at last he put the straight question why she wore it. Instantly she penciled upon her ment these words:

For pieces of gold I have come
To wear this ring you see on my thumb.

Under this her querist promptly inscribed the following reply:

You're another thumb, my lady dear,
And another lover sitting here,
Who'd give his heart to a girl who'd come
To place a ring on that other thumb.

In marriage, according to the ancient ritual, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it successively upon the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a person of the Trinity, until, with the final "Amen," the fourth finger was reached, and there the wedding-ring was suffered to remain.

The Greek Church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Among the Anglo-Saxons a ring blessed by the priest was given to a maid at her betrothal, and she wore the same upon her right hand until her marriage, when it was removed by the bridegroom, again blessed by the priest and then placed on the first finger of her left hand.

THERE IS AN OLD BELIEF, dating back to ancient Rome, that a small artery runs from the third (or fourth, counting the thumb) finger of the woman's left hand directly to the heart. Modern alchemists have exploded this sentimental idea, but it formerly obtained the widest credence, so much so that in cases of sudden seizure, or "ground," restoratives were applied to this finger in the belief that the direct communication with the heart would convey the healing influence more quickly to the seat of life. Also old physicians mixed their potions and medicaments with this finger, because, as an old chronicler affirms, "no venom can stick upon the outmost part of it but it will offend a man and communicate itself to his heart."

Founded upon this belief was the custom of wearing the wedding-ring upon that finger. Other reasons have been assigned for so doing, but this is, without doubt, the primary one.

Puritan influence sought to abolish the ring as a vain and heathen emblem, but the sweet old fashion of giving and taking the token, "for my love's sake," yet remains to us.

The fashion of betrothal, or, as we phrase it nowadays, "engagement," rings varies from time to time, and always depends, or should do, upon the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of this sort, his taste, if it be perfect, will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the finest he can afford, a small

and pure stone being altogether preferable to a big "rock" of doubtful color. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies a promise of happiness. A few choose pearls, but these are a prejudice against these jewels, as they are supposed to typify tears. They are also too perishable to become

EMBLEMS OF LOVE. Which, in its first glow at least, is always understood to be indestructible. Their beauty is very precious, being easily dimmed or "aged," as the lapidary phrases it, by contact with impure air, while acid annihilates them completely, like the famous one which the fair Egyptian, "brilliant sorceress of the Nile," dissolved and drank to her imperial lover's ages ago.

Only the wedding ring remains nearly the same through all time. The Romans made theirs of iron to express endurance, and baser metals have been used for this purpose from time to time since; but the ideal marriage taken, exquisitely described by an early English poet, has not and cannot be improved upon—it is the ring of purest virgin gold, neither too heavy nor yet too slender. It is softly rounded over, so that there are no sharp edges, and if you suspend it by a silken thread (as the child on the hearth-rug has done with her trinkets) and smite it softly it will ring out an indescribably sweet sound which no other metal gives forth. If you haven't heard this fairylike music try the ring of the true metal yourself, and you will realize that no other token is so fully symbolic of a true heart's devotion; while for the "posie" of the ring, no words are more appropriate than Herrick's lines already alluded to:

And as this round,
If you are found
To fawn, or else to sever,
So let your love
As circles prove,
And pure as gold forever.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE CALENDAR OF GEMS.

JANUARY. By her who in this month is born No gem save Garnets should be worn. They will insure her constancy, True friendship and fidelity.

FEBRUARY. The February born shall find Sincerity and peace of mind, Freedom from passion and from care, If they the Amethyst will wear.

MARCH. Who on this month of ours their eyes In March first open shall be wise, In days of peril firm and brave, And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL. She who from April dates her years Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears For vain repentance flow; this stone, Emblem of innocence, is known.

MAY. Who first beholds the light of day In spring's sweet flowery month of May And wears an Emerald all her life, Shall be a loved and happy wife.

JUNE. Who comes with summer to this earth, And owes to June her hour of birth, With ring of Agate on her hand Can health, wealth and long life command.

JULY. The glowing Ruby shall adorn Those who in warm July are born; Then will they be exempt and free From love's doubts and anxiety.

AUGUST. Wear a Sardonyx, or for thee No conjugal felicity: The August born without this stone, 'Tis said, must live unloved and lone.

SEPTEMBER. A maiden born when autumn leaves Are rustling in September's breeze, A Sapphire on her brow should bind; 'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

OCTOBER. October's child is born for woe, And life's vicissitudes must know; But lay an Opal on her breast And hope will lull those words to rest.

NOVEMBER. Who first comes to this world below With dear November's fog and snow Should prize the Topaz amber hue, Emblem of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER. If cold December gave you birth, The month of snow and ice and mirth, Place on your hand a Turquoise blue, Success will bless whatever you do.

—Notes and Queries.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

—Advt.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27th September, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. State of Sky. Barometer. Rainfall.

28th September, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. State of Sky. Barometer. Rainfall.

29th September, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. State of Sky. Barometer. Rainfall.

30th September, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. State of Sky. Barometer. Rainfall.

1st October, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. State of Sky. Barometer. Rainfall.

2nd October, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. State of Sky. Barometer. Rainfall.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Geo. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

| | To-day. | Yesterday. |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Barometer—9 a.m. | 29.97 | 29.97 |
| Barometer—1 p.m. | 29.97 | 29.97 |
| Thermometer—9 a.m. | 81 | 81 |
| Thermometer—1 p.m. | 81 | 81 |
| Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb) | 71 | 71 |
| Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb) | 71 | 71 |
| Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb) | 71 | 71 |
| Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb) | 71 | 71 |
| Thermometer—Minimum (over night) | 61 | 61 |

Today's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 28th instant, at 8 p.m. for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1189]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship "KONG BENG," Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1197]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN," Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1199]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBÉ.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA," Captain F. Speck, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 11th October, at DAY-LIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1198]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 17th October, at 1 P.M.

Concession will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$225.00 To San Francisco and return.....393.75 available for 6 months.....325.00 To Liverpool.....330.00 To London.....330.00

Discount of 10 per cent. at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight & Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

G. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1200]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1889, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

A very fine collection of OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS, just received from Pekin and comprising—FIVE OLD PEKIN ENAMELS, Old Blue, Fire Color, Black, Blue and Gold, Hawthorn and Imperial Yellow and Green VASES, JARS, BASONS, TRAYS, etc., of the Ming Dynasty and reigns of Kanghi downwards, very fine 5 Colored OLD SCREEN, OLD SOOCHOW LAQUER, fine old 5 Colored PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES, BRONZES, IVORIES, very fine OLD SILK EMBROIDERIES and other CURIOS.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY next, and Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1200]

TO LET, HOUSE No. 7, "Cameroon Villas," Peak, East.

One spacious Five Roomed HOUSE at "Mount Kellet," Peak. Gas laid on. NEW HOUSES on "Bellona Terrace," Robinson Road.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co., Auctioneers. Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1201]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st October, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [1190]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—HALF A MILLION STEERING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, 810-3 Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [1162]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. \$83,333.33. EQUAL TO £166,666.66. RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MAKING RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1882. [1091]

Intimations WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND WRITER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

NOTIFICATION. HONGKONG VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

I. The drill season of the above Corps will commence on the 1st October.

II. Surgeon CANTLIE will attend at Headquarters EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at 6 O'CLOCK to inspect any gentlemen wishing to join.

III. Intending members on passing medical Examination will be enrolled and passed on to recruit drill at once.

IV. Any one who has previously been an efficient member of a Volunteer Corps will not be required to drill until November, but it will be to the advantage of all such members to enrol as early as possible.

V. Expresses of Drills, &c., will be issued later on.

By Order, H. T. HAWKINS, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery. Hongkong, 26th Sept., 1889. [1192]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixteenth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th October next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of accounts for the year 1888, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1196]

SHOOTING GALLERY. AT No. 35, Wellington Street, under the UNION CLUB. Opened from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 7 P.M.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1022]

Intimations.

THE SHARE LIST IS OPEN UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE HONGKAY LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1864-1866.

CAPITAL.....\$250,000. DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF \$5 EACH.

PAYABLE \$1 on application, \$1 on allotment. Balance as required, at one month's notice. One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full; the remainder are now offered for public subscription in Tonkin and Hongkong.

DIRECTORS: A. LIEBARD, Esq. A. R. MARTY, Esq. H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq. C. E. GRANDJEAN, Esq. CHEONG KAI, Esq. FUNG WA CHUN, Esq. LO TSUN HING, Esq. A. B. RODYK, Esq. C. VEZIN, Esq.

Join after allotment.

BANKERS: THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Hongkong. P. DEVAUX, Esq., Haiphong.

CONSULTING ENGINEER. H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT: A. R. MARTY, Esq., Haiphong and Hongkong.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE: J. A. BARRETTO, Esq., 7, D'Aguilar Street.

PROSPECTUS. THIS Company is formed to purchase and enlarge the Cement Works known as The "Société Française de Fabrication des Ciments et Chaux Hydrauliques et Produits Chimiques du Tonquin" situated at Hongay.

The property is held under a concession from the French Government and is 60 acres in area with sea frontage and is admirably situated, having an approach where vessels of any size can anchor easily. There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of lime and other materials required for cement making on the spot. Coal, the principal item, is to be had near and cheap. As a matter of fact veins of coal have been discovered on the property to be purchased by this Company. It may be stated that the Charbonnages du Tonquin's property is immediately opposite that of this Company.

Highly satisfactory reports on the cement and hydraulic lime have been given by the French Government and local authorities here, and these can be seen at the offices where samples also may be had. Samples are now being submitted to the Government for approval. Whilst this Cement is considered as good as that supplied by the Green Island Company, as regards cost it is cheaper.

The cost price is \$1.25 a cask in Haiphong and \$1.50 here. It can be sold in Indo China for about \$2.20 a cask and in Hongkong at \$1.50.

Without taking into consideration the Hongkong market, there is consumed in Indo China alone, according to official reports, 22,000 casks per annum.

There are no legal objections to an English Company working the concession, with its Head office in this colony.

The purchase money has been fixed at \$83,000, of which \$25,000 is taken in shares. This includes a large stock of raw material, coal, cement, lime and bricks. Should the Company at any time increase its capital, one fully paid up share is added to the purchase money for every ten shares issued. With the present capital the Company will be able to turn out 50,000 casks of cement a year, as well as hydraulic lime, fire bricks &c., in large quantities. The following contracts have been entered into:—

(1) Contract dated 27th July 1889 between C. VEZIN of the one part and ARTHUR B. RODYK of the other part.

(2) Contract dated 6th August 1889 between ARTHUR B. RODYK of the one part and J. A. BARRETTO as Trustee on behalf of the Company of the other.

These together with the Memorandum and Articles can be seen at the Solicitor's office. Applications for shares must be made on the printed form, and forwarded to the Bankers (where share forms may be obtained) together with the amount payable on application.

TERMS MODERATE. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

I. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers. Above Address. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1092]

NOTICE. THOMAS KERR & Co. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS, YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [709]

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, FAMILY HOTEL. This establishment is situated in a most central

Commercial.

CRASHING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—182 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—67 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$39 per share, sellers.

China and Marine Steam Ship Company—125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$245 per share, buyers.

Lusong Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sunghie Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$17 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$162 per share, buyers.

Tongum Coal Mining Co.—\$520 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

The Seng Kee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$84 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$125 per share, buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$64 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamnoon Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight 3/6 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/6 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6 1/2

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/6 1/2
ON INDIA, T. T. 3/6 1/2
On Demand 3/6 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600 (allowance, Tals. 80).

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (bottom) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (second choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (third choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (fourth choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (fifth choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (sixth choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (seventh choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (eighth choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (ninth choice) per chest \$517 1/2

NEW BENGAL, (tenth choice) per chest \$517 1/2

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Bayern*, str., for London.—18 boxes Essential Oil, 5 rolls Matting, 120 packages Cane, 1,050 cases Ginger, 50 bales Waste Silk, and 5 cases Bristles. For Genoa.—10 packages Cane, 10 bales Feathers, 20 bales Rattan, 10 bales Matting, 85 bales Feathers, 30 cases Essential Oil, 30 cases Bristles, 60 packages Rattan, 10 boxes Tea Sticks, and 70 packages Rattancore. For Antwerp.—70 cases Sundries, 62 packages Rattancore, 50 cases Ginger, 16 cases Ginger, 29 rolls Matting from Canton, 20 cases Stannised, 4 cases Merchandise, 30 bales Feathers, 2 cases Curles and Silk, and 11 cases Tobacco from Manila. For Amsterdam.—250 cases Ginger, 5 packages Tea, and 41 cases Merchandise. For Rotterdam.—5 bales Tobacco from Manila, 50 packages Hamburg.—50 bales Feathers, 20 bales Rattan, and 250 cases and casks Preserves. For Brindisi.—3 cases Silk and Woodware. For Bremen.—600 packages Tea from Foochow, 7 cases Cigars from Manila, 25 cases Ginger, 110 cases Ginger, 165 rolls Matting, 39 packages Cane, 125 bales Feathers, 5 cases Essential Oil, and 6 cases Merchandise.

Per *Alouette*, str., for New York via Suez Canal.—700 rolls Matting, 203 cases Fire Crackers, 65 cases Preserves, and 2,803 packages Merchandise.

Per *Haydn Brown*, bark, for New York.—9220 rolls Matting, 240 packages Soy, 100 cases Cassia, 64 packages Wine, 27 cases Fans, 21 cases Oil, 22 bales Mate, 21 bales Feathers, 18 cases Chinaware, 10 bales Hides, 11 cases Joss Sticks, and 108 packages Sundries.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peshawur*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 25th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.—
The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Kobe on the 23rd instant for Shanghai and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 20th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Biagno*, from Genoa and Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 30th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sardonia*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 24th instant, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

NINIGO, German steamer, 762, R. Kohler, 27th Sept.—Shanghai 24th Sept, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,365, H. Nish, 28th Sept.—Japan 21st Sept, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PHU QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept.—Touzon 20th Sept, Coala.—Wing Tai & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, S. Ashton, 28th Sept.—Fochow 24th Sept, Amoy 25th, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewaldt, 28th Sept.—Haiphong 25th Sept, Rice and General.—A. R. Marty.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

China, German steamer, for Saigon.

Guthrie, British steamer, for Port Darwin, & Caledonia.

Siamese, bark, for Bangkok.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese str., for Kutchinotzu.

Nanshan, British steamer, for Swatow.

Fushun, British steamer, for Amoy, & C.

Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Johann, German steamer, for Hoilow, & C.

DEPARTURES.

September 27, *Haydn Brown*, British bark, for New York.

September 27, *Woosung*, British steamer, for Swatow.

September 28, *Arabic*, British str., for Amoy, & C.

September 28, *Ajax*, British str., for Shanghai.

September 28, *Flintshire*, British steamer, for Cebu-China.

September 28, *Choyang*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

September 28, *Guthrie*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, & C.

September 28, *Fushun*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.

Per *Ninigo*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Mizakawa, Wase, Siller, and 65 Chinese.

Per *Cyclops*, str., from Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. Thirkell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Tarbet and 2 children, Messrs. Scott, Denham, and 340 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Fochow, & C.—Mr. Sulider, and 160 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Woosung*, str., for Swatow.—10 Chinese.

Per *Flintshire*, str., for Cebu-China.—10 Europeans.

Per *Arabic*, str., for Yokohama.—Messrs. Nicolas Font, R. M. Rook, and 4 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Court, and Lieut. Hair.

Per *Fushun*, str., for Shanghai.—150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *China*, str., for Saigon.—150 Chinese.

Per *Nanshan*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.

Per *Johann*, str., for Hoilow, & C.—1 European and 90 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Cyclops* reports that she left Shanghai on the 21st instant. Had fine weather.

The German steamship *Ninigo* reports that she left Shanghai on the 24th instant. Had light easterly winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Fochow on the 24th instant. Experienced strong north-east winds with thick cloudy weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 25th, and Swatow on the 27th. From Amoy to Swatow had light variable winds with passing showers. From Swatow to port had light south-east winds with fine weather. In Fochow, the steamships *Hailan* and *Fuchih*. In Amoy, the Chinese revenue cruiser *Ling-feng*. In Swatow, the steamship *Chintung*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafro*, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng*, on Tuesday, the 1st October, at 9.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Tuesday, the 1st October, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Lydia*, on Wednesday, the 2nd October, at 9.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Wednesday, the 2nd October, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, & C., India, via Bombay.—Per *Sutlej*, on Wednesday, the 9th October, at 11.00 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, on Thursday, the 10th October, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, & C., Australia, India, via Madras.—Per *Caledonia*, on Wednesday, the 10th October, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AMIGO, German steamer, 781, T. A. Bruhn, 20th Sept.—Singapore 13th Sept, Timber.—Wiel & Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 356, T. Eggert, 14th Sept.—Hollo 11th Sept, General.—Wiel & Co.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,664, J. C. Williamson, 15th Sept.—put back. Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CHANGSHA, British steamer, 1,465, Williams, 24th Sept.—Fochow 22nd Sept, Tea.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, P. Hays, 10th Sept.—Saloon 14th Sept, General.—Wo Koo.

HONGKONG-STEAMERS.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Fricke, 26th Sept.—San Francisco 21st August, and Yokohama 20th Sept, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. Wilson, 12th Sept.—Amoy 10th Sept, General.—Ban Moh.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, Frank, 25th Sept.—Kutchinotzu 20th Sept, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

GENERAL WARDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 24th Sept.—Yokohama 15th Sept, Kobe 18th, and Nagasaki 20th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

GENADY NEVLSKOV, Russian steamer, 42, A. Didim ff, 24th Sept.—Singapore 16th Sept, Ballast.—Order.

HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, F. Goddard, 25th Sept.—Tamsui 20th Sept, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

INORADAN, German steamer, 894, P. Massmann, 26th Sept.—Saloon 21st Sept, Rice.—Wiel & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 23rd Sept.—Calcutta 7th Sept, Sept, Penang 14th, and 17th, Opium and General.—D. Samsom, Sons & Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 427, Binge, 27th Sept.—Haiphong, via Hoilow 21st Sept, General.—Wiel & Co.

KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,555, Brown, 24th Sept.—Bombay 6th Sept, and Singapore 18th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 865, R. Jones, 25th Sept.—Bangkok 18th Sept, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, Jas. Young, 24th Sept.—Singapore 6th Sept, and Bangkok 16th, Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 27th Sept.—Manila 24th September, General.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 19th Sept.—Hamburg 10th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th August.—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandanwood.—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bopert, 14th July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jesses, 25th Sept.—Singapore 24th August, Timber.—Wiel & Co.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 9, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Order.

CATHRINE, Danish brig, 351, H. L. Hansen, 25th Sept.—Manila 5th Sept, Sapanwood.—Siemens & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

CONQUOR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lohrop, 27th June.—Amoy 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

ERIK, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonceruts' Island.—Chinese Customs.

GOLIAH, Siamese bark, 541, Jas. Kent, 16th August.—Bangkok 2nd August, Rose Wood.—Chinese.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July.—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.

HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 208, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August.—New York, and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,479, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

KITTY, British bark, 802, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber.—D. Musso & Co.

LADY HAREWOOD, British bark, 382, Williams, 15th Sept.—Honolulu 24th July, General.—Chinese.

MOBI, American bark, 750, Snow, 19th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MAJIMA LOA, British bark, 1,071, A. Douglas, 28th August.—Saloon 21st August, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.

OCCIDENTAL, American ship, 1,170, M. Taylor, 26th Sept.—Shanghai 21st Sept, General.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

OSCAR MOORE, German bark, 360, Boysen, 24th Sept.—Keelung 21st Sept, Coal.—Chinese.

REPORTER, American ship, 1,286, J. Spalding, 10th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Order.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,289, Chas. H. Tabbot, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.

STELLA, American brig, 477, N. H. Rich, 22nd Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 18th August.

SUMATRA, British bark, 749, John Reid, 18th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 405, H. Kennet, 10th Sept.—Sandakan 4th Sept, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

VIOLANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

WALTER SLOVER, British bark, 394, Lawrence.—Butterfield & Swire.

WM. CONNER, American ship, 1,433, Butman, 24th Sept.—Newcastle 9th August, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF 1 1/2% for the last six months from 1st March to 31st August, 1889, will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK on 1st October prox. Dividend Warrants to be had at this Office. CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD., 115, QUEEN'S STREET, HONGKONG, 24th September, 1889. [1183]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN, HONGKONG, 21st January, 1889. [114]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS, No. 41, Queen's Road Central, [142]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS. | FROM. | DATE DUE. | AGENTS. |
|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| Peshawur | London | September 30th | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| Elisago | Genoa | September 30th | Carlowitz & Co. |
| Sarpedon | Liverpool | October 1st | Butterfield & Swire. |
| Parthia | Vancouver | October 2nd | Adamson, Bell & Co. |
| Port Fairy | Vancouver | October 16th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

| DESTINATION. | VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DATE OF LEAVING. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| London, & C., via Suez Canal | Sutlej | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Oct. 9th, at noon. |
| London (direct) | Bombay | P. & O. S. N. Co. | October 15th. |
| London, via Suez Canal | Laertes | Butterfield & Swire. | September 30th. |
| London, via Suez Canal | Cyclops | Butterfield & Swire. | October 1st. |
| Marseilles, via Saigon, & C. | Caledonia | Messageries Maritimes. | Sept. 16th, at noon. |
| Havre & Hamburg, & C. | Lydia | Siemens & Co. | Oct. 2nd, at 10 a.m. |
| Genoa, via Bombay, & C. | Elisago | Carlowitz & Co. | Oct. 5th, at noon. |
| New York, via Suez Canal | Albany | Adamson, Bell & Co. | About Oct. 1st. |
| San Francisco, via Y'hama | Oceanic | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | Oct. 9th, at 1 p.m. |
| Vancouver, B. C., via K., & C. | Parthia | O. & O. S. S. Co. | Oct. 17th, at 1 p.m. |
| Sydney, Melbourne, & C. | Butterfield & Swire. | Adamson, Bell & Co. | Oct. 10th, at noon. |
| Calcutta, via Straits | Laertes | Butterfield & Swire. | September 30th. |
| Yokohama, via Neg., & C. | Kashgar | D. Samsom, Sons & Co. | Oct. 1st, at noon. |
| Yokohama, via Neg., & C. | Verona | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Oct. 3rd, daylight. |
| Tientsin | Yuen-sang | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Oct. 11th, daylight. |
| Shanghai | Peshawur | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About Oct. 10th. |
| Shanghai, via Amoy | Sarpedon | Butterfield & Swire. | Quick despatch. |
| Manila, via Amoy | Zafiro | Russell & Co. | Sept. 30th, at 4 p.m. |
| Manila, via Amoy | Nanshan | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Sept. 30th, at 3 p.m. |
| Swatow, S. pore, Bangkok, & C. | Kong Beng | Yuen Fat Hong | Oct. 1st, at 10 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy, & C. | Hailong | Douglas Laprak & Co. | To-morrow, daylight. |
| Swatow | Nanshan | Hop Hing Hong | To-morrow, daylight. |

Intimations.

Notice to Consumers

THE PRODUCTS OF

ORIZA-PERFUMES L. LEGRAND

207, rue Saint-Honoré, PARIS

Such as: ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTÉ, CRÈME-ORIZA, ORIZA-VELOUTÉ, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:

1. Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2. Their qualities are unalterable and their scents are sweet.

AS THESE PRODUCTS ORIZA ARE COUNTERFEITED to live upon their reputation we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

The GENUINE PRODUCTS are sold at all respectable firms of Perfumers and Druggists.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 11, Praya Central, (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUM PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, & C., OF WOOD.

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M. CONSERVED MEATS.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-LUMBER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. [24]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWLING, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [174]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY, Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [173]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, S. HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISH, BICYCLES, and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JET'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to W. C. HUMPHREYS & Co., 115, Queen's Road Central, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [172]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANKLAND, 115, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Intimations.

NOTICE.